

## Iranian shelling kills 17 in Basra

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iranian border artillery gunners pounded Iraq's second-largest city Monday, killing 17 civilians who included five children and five women, the Iraqi military command said. It vowed "harsh" revenge. Forty-two other civilians, including 16 children and 11 women, were injured in the shelling of the southern port of Basra, said a war communiqué. Seven houses were set ablaze or destroyed, six others sustained unspecified damage, four cars and several shops were hit in the city of one million, the communiqué said. Basra is 23 kilometres west of the closest border post along the 1,180-kilometre warfront. It straddles the Shatt Al Arab waterway. The waterway is formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The Iraqis resumed shelling of Basra late July after a several-month lull.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

## Bhutto released from prison

KARACHI (AP) — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto was released from jail Monday night after being held 25 days during a crackdown on the opposition by the government of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq. Miss Bhutto was released from Landhi jail on the eve of a scheduled hearing by the Sind provincial high court to hear an appeal against the government's 30-day detention order she was arrested under. The leader of the Pakistan Peoples Party was arrested here Aug. 14 after addressing a public rally despite a government ban on all political activity on the nation's Independence Day. The 33-year-old opposition leader is the daughter and political heir of the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was toppled by General Zia in a 1977 military coup. The late prime minister was hanged in 1979 on a disputed murder-conspiracy charge.

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## King condolences Sultan of Brunei

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a cable of condolences to Sultan Hassan Bolkiah of Brunei on the passing away of his father Sultan General Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin (See page 8). In the cable the King expressed his heartfelt condolences to Sultan Hassan.

## Regent cables good wishes to Bulgaria and North Korea

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday sent cables of good wishes to Bulgarian head of state Todor Zhivkov and North Korean President Kim Il Sung congratulating them on the occasion of their countries' national day. In his cables, the Crown Prince wished the Bulgarian and North Korean leaders continuing good health and happiness and to their people further progress and prosperity.

## Regent chairs education talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday attended meetings of the Council of Higher Education on topics related to manpower training in the Kingdom. The meeting, which was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, focused attention on use of science in training manpower to meet the need of the labour market in Jordan and other Arab states. The meeting was also attended by the chairman of Board of directors of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

## GCC states review Islamic heritage

MUSCAT (R) — Culture ministers from the six states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) began a two-day meeting here on Monday on ways to preserve their Islamic heritage. The adviser to Oman's Culture Ministry, Malallah bin Ali bin Habib, said the ministers would also discuss a planned GCC "folklore village" in the Saudi capital of Riyadh, with display areas for each member state.

## Raimond ready to meet Arafat

RIYADH (AP) — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond was quoted here Monday as saying he was ready to hold a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat and that the encounter would probably take place in a Middle East capital over the coming months.

## 1 killed in Paris explosion

PARIS (AP) — An explosion occurred in the post office on the ground floor of Paris city hall Monday, killing at least one person and injuring 10, security services reported. It was not immediately determined if the explosion was from a bomb or was accidental.

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# Jordan condemns synagogue attack

## Responsibility for killings rests with all extremists equally, Regent tells Ozal

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Jordan on Monday condemned Saturday's killing of 21 Jewish worshippers at an Istanbul synagogue by a two-man suicide squad saying such attacks would only lead to one more cycle of violence and bloodshed.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, was quoted by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, as saying that Jordan "condemns such indiscriminate attacks on places of worship and against innocent civilians as a form of violence that ought to be deplored by all humans."

"The killing of innocent Turks in Istanbul is another incident which surely will lead to more terrorism and bloodshed," the Regent told Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in a telephone conversation, Petra reported.

"The responsibility for the action rests with all extremists equally and any attempt to link it with any just cause cannot be right or proper," the Regent added.

Jordan's condemnation of the killings followed similar statements of denunciation of the

attack from Tunisia, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Egypt.

In Istanbul, Turkish forensic experts sifted evidence from Saturday's synagogue killing as autopsies were conducted on the 21 victims.

Police, who stepped up security in major cities after the suicide assault, said many Arab nationals and Iraqis had been held for up to 24 hours but none had been formally detained.

The two unidentified attackers died when they exploded their hand grenades.

Police said the autopsies were under way at forensic laboratories, and Turkish radio said experts were studying evidence at the Neve Shalom synagogue, in the city's Karakoy district.

The attack provoked widespread international

condemnation and outrage in Turkey which, although predominantly Muslim, takes seriously its secular constitution that provides for religious freedom.

Both Prime Minister Ozal and opposition leader Erdal Inonu condemned the attack staged during Sabbath prayers.

Police would not discuss the possible identities of the attackers and did not confirm press reports that at least one of them was Syrian.

A senior officer said police were hunting for possible accomplices, notably arms suppliers. He declined comment on a press report that the Libyan, Iranian and Syrian consulates in Istanbul were under suspicion.

"It is a diplomatic question, and it is not up to the police to charge any foreign country," he said.

An Israeli expert said on Saturday that the raid bore the hallmarks of the rebel Palestinian Abu Nidal group. But the various claims of responsibility made after the attack appeared to be of no help to investigators.

Despite repeated queries, police have refused to provide any further information about the attack, saying to do so might jeopardise their investigation.

(Continued on page 3)

# Pakistani police register case against 4 Pan Am hijackers

KARACHI (Agencies) — A court on Monday authorised police to continue to hold four gunmen accused of hijacking a Pan Am Jumbo jet, and officials said the death toll from the incident had risen to 18.

A Karachi court gave police permission to hold the four men for 15 days of questioning. Pakistan's judicial practice requires police to register a case against suspects and charges can only be brought by a magistrate after a court hearing.

Three of the four men were being held under heavy guard at the Malir Cantonment army base some seven kilometres from the airport, security officials said. The fourth was being treated for an unspecified wound at the Jinnah Hospital, said the officials, quoted by AP.

The three men being held at the army base, appeared before a magistrate in a special hearing at the base, the officials said. The magistrate granted a 15-day detention for interrogation and said it would be extended if police required, they said.

The U.S. justice department has issued arrest warrants for three of the hijackers. U.S. officials said the warrants were issued as a precaution, but emphasised that Pakistan was handling the case.

President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq has said the four men, all believed to be Palestinian, would be hanged if they are convicted of hijacking and murder.

Government and hospital officials announced that the death toll from the hijacking Friday was 18. Thirteen Indians, two Americans, two Pakistanis and an unidentified child had been killed, they said.

The government-controlled APP news agency said 32 of the more than 100 injured were still being treated in four hospitals here.

Those in hospital were 14 Indians, eight Pakistanis, five Americans, two Canadians, a Briton, an Italian and a Mexican. APP said three of the Americans, two Pakistanis and the Mexican were in serious condition.

Some of the injured were flown to Frankfurt and Bombay on

Sunday and others were discharged on Monday.

Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) officers said they raided several houses in Karachi in search of accomplices who might have given the hijackers arms and shelter or masterminded the plane seizure.

At least five members of the Airport Security Force (ASF) have been detained and are being interrogated, sources in the unit said.

The gunmen, who were disguised in ASF uniforms, drove in a small truck from a cargo bay to the Pan Am Boeing 747, bypassing security checks on passengers.

President Zia described the hijackers as "youngsters," but highly motivated and volatile, and said their Palestinian origin would not affect Pakistan's support for the Palestinian cause.

General Zia was full of praise for the way his men handled the hijack and shrugged off criticism from Rajiv Gandhi, prime

(Continued on page 3)

# Soviets recall Stockholm negotiators

STOCKHOLM (R) — The Soviet Union has recalled its two top negotiators at the European disarmament conference for urgent consultations 11 days before the end of the 35-nation talks, Soviet delegates said Monday.

NATO diplomats expressed confidence that Soviet Ambassador Oleg Grinevsky and his military adviser General Viktor Tatarinov would return with permission to make the final concessions needed to secure an agreement at the talks.

But Warsaw Pact delegates took a pessimistic view, saying Moscow had gone as far as it could at the two-and-a-half-year conference, but had obtained no matching concessions from the NATO allies.

Mr. Grinevsky and Gen. Tatarinov, who serves on the Soviet general staff, flew back to Moscow at the weekend. Soviet delegates said they had no information on when they might return. The Stockholm talks are due to end on Sept. 19.

# Soviets say Daniloff is long-time intelligence agent

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said Monday the KGB security police had established that detained American journalist Nicholas Daniloff had carried out several assignments for U.S. intelligence.

In a detailed report, Izvestia said Daniloff, formally accused on Sunday of spying, was "connected with U.S. special services... and by various methods gathered secret information to be used to the detriment of the national interests of the Soviet Union."

The Izvestia report, signed V. Krotov, quoted a Soviet citizen detained with Daniloff on Aug. 30 as saying the correspondent for U.S. News and World Report had asked him to provide information on Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Krotov said the Soviet citizen, identified only as Mikhail or Misha, had told the KGB he had been asked by the 52-year-old Daniloff to obtain photographs of Soviet equipment in Afghanistan and the size of troop units there.

When arrested on Moscow's Lenin Hills, Daniloff had a packet containing a map of Afghanistan with the location of Soviet military

camp marked on it, the article said.

If Moscow follows through on its decision to put Daniloff on trial, it may face some form of diplomatic retaliation from Washington, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost said Sunday.

"I think actions may have to be taken to underscore the seriousness of our purpose, but we've not decided what actions," Mr. Armacost said on the NBC news programme "Meet the Press."

Mr. Armacost declined to say whether Washington would go so far as to quash any remaining chance of holding a superpower summit meeting this year if Daniloff is tried.

"A range of possibilities exist," he said.

Izvestia confirmed that Daniloff had been formally charged with espionage under Article 65 of the Soviet criminal code, which provides penalties of between 7 and 15 years in prison, exile or death.

Izvestia did not say when a trial would be held.

# King undergoes successful sinus surgery in London

LONDON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein had a successful sinus operation in a London hospital on Monday, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

Petra said the King was expected to leave the hospital in a few days.

King Hussein, 51, flew to London last Thursday, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, on a private visit. Sources quoted by AP said he was expected to meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during the visit.

The sources also said the King



was expected to visit several other European countries.

# Sharon's retraction of remarks defuses crisis

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Trade and Commerce Minister Ariel Sharon has retracted accusations that Prime Minister Shimon Peres' peace policies encouraged an attack on a synagogue in Turkey, calming a storm which rocked the government.

In a late-night letter dispatched by special messenger Sunday, Sharon told Mr. Peres: "I take back my words of Saturday night. I did not blame the government and the man at its head."

Sharon's retraction appeared to be aimed at safeguarding the scheduled transfer of power to his right-wing Likud bloc next month. Under a power-sharing agreement with Mr. Peres' Labour Party, Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir will become prime minister on Oct. 14.

In his statement to reporters Saturday, Sharon said the gunmen who killed 21 Turkish Jews in an Istanbul synagogue did so because they viewed Israel's "conciliatory moves" towards the Arabs and Palestinians as a sign of weakness.

Mr. Peres reacted by suspending Sunday's weekly

cabinet meeting after 10 minutes and demanding that Sharon retract his statement.

"In keeping with your request, let me clarify that there is no link between the cabinet's decisions and what happened in Istanbul. There is no link between our general and sincere desire for peace and the murder of Jews," Sharon wrote in the letter. Its contents was distributed by the national Itim news agency.

In his statement Saturday, Sharon said the Istanbul attack "is the only response of the Palestinians and their supporters to the supplications of peace and Israeli concessions."

He described Mr. Peres' July meeting with King Hassan of Morocco and Israel's border dispute negotiations with Egypt as "an unceasing chase after doubtful and baseless peace plans."

Sharon's comments evoked anger among most members of the coalition government, including those who generally back Likud's hardline foreign policy.

Interior Minister Yitzhak

# Murphy leaves Cairo without Taba accord

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian and Israeli officials met throughout Monday but announced no agreement on a border dispute standing in the way of a summit between President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Israeli officials said in Tel Aviv the two sides may sign an incomplete agreement on the disputed Taba enclave to allow for a summit later this week, probably in Alexandria.

There was no confirmation from Egyptian officials, and a senior U.S. envoy told reporters he did not expect the summit until after a final agreement.

"I think it will take place after an agreement, although this is something for Egypt and Israel to decide," said Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs.

Mr. Murphy, who has been shuttling between the Middle East in hopes of reviving Arab-Israeli peace efforts, described the negotiations as "serious" but would not say

whether substantial progress had been made.

Mr. Murphy left Cairo late Monday for Saudi Arabia.

On Monday, Mr. Murphy first met Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdul Meguid and then had a two-hour session with Egyptian negotiators led by Nabil Al Arabi and Mr. Mubarak's top political adviser Osama Baze.

Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Murphy had presented Egypt and Israel with proposals aimed at resolving differences on sending to arbitration the Taba dispute.

No details were released and it was not clear whether Israeli negotiators had accepted the proposals.

Mr. Murphy has already visited Israel, Jordan and Syria as well as Egypt on his current Middle East tour.

In Damascus on Sunday Mr. Murphy was told Syria believed an international conference was the essential framework for any Arab-Israeli peace talks. He heard similar views in Jordan.

# Carbomb explodes outside West German spy agency

COLOGNE (Agencies) — A powerful car bomb exploded Monday outside the offices of West Germany's counterespionage agency, and authorities said they suspected the Red Army Faction leftist group was responsible.

The bomb, placed in a car outside the constitutional protection office, exploded at 3:45 a.m. with "incredible force," said Alexander Prechtel, a spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe.

The blast caused millions of dollars in damage, Prechtel told AP. It slightly injured a passerby.

"We suspect militant members of the Red Army Faction," Prechtel said.

The bomb, hidden in a red Volkswagen Golf, was detonated by cable from around the corner, about 30 metres away, Prechtel said.

A remote-control device was also used in the killing of Karl-Heinz Beckurts, a senior executive with the Siemens industrial concern, who was blown

up while driving to work in July. The RAF claimed responsibility for his death.

In a note found by a five-year-old child in a park nearby, a group calling itself the "Fighting Unit Christos Tsoutsouvis" claimed responsibility for Monday's attack, saying it was part of a war against West European security organisations.

Officials at the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe said they believed the letter was genuine and that the group responsible was linked to the Red Army Faction.

Tsoutsouvis, a Greek who was a suspected urban guerrilla, was killed in a police shoot-out in Athens in May 1985. The RAF and its supporters regularly name their operational units after foreign guerrillas who have died violent deaths.

The constitutional protection office, in a residential area just west of Cologne's inner city, is in charge of counterespionage.

# Iraq vows to attack Iran's Larak facilities

BAGHDAD (R) — The Iraqi air force will attack Iran's makeshift oil terminal on Larak Island at the mouth of the Gulf, a senior Iraqi official said Monday.

"We will strike Larak soon ... and we have the capability to get to any point deep inside Iran," Abdul Jabbar Muhsin, a member of the armed forces high command and chief of the army's political department, told a news conference.

Iran has been using Larak Island as a substitute oil loading terminal for Shirik Island further up the Gulf, which was badly damaged in a long-range Iraqi air

raid last month.

Iran resorted to using the islands after repeated Iraqi air strikes on its main Kharg Island terminal in the northern Gulf.

Mr. Muhsin reiterated previous Iraqi warnings that all Iranian oil and economic installations would be hit if Iran refused to end the six-year-old Gulf war.

He said all Iran's Gulf island terminals and ports were now "considered within the prohibited war zone previously covering northern Gulf Iranian ports only."

A maritime exclusion zone was

(Continued on page 3)

# Sharon's retraction of remarks defuses crisis

Peretz, a staunch supporter of Sharon's chastised the former defence minister for provoking internal dissent "while Jewish blood was still wet on the ground."

Mr. Shamir, who has a longstanding feud with Sharon within the Likud bloc, said in a nationally televised interview Sunday that he disagreed with Sharon's words.

After Mr. Peres accepted Sharon's letter, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon told reporters the retraction was a "victory for responsibility, and a defeat for flightiness."

The daily Hadaashot reported that the letter, coming after a previous draft was rejected, was coordinated with Peres aides.

Peres aides rejected accusations by Likud members that Mr. Peres used the Sharon accusations as an excuse to cancel a planned meeting of the cabinet's foreign affairs and defence committee, and thus withhold information about his expected meeting later this week with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Israel Radio

Mr. Peres cancelled a meeting of the committee last week, provoking angry comments from former Likud Defence Minister Moshe Arens who demanded the cabinet be kept apprised of the premier's moves.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin vowed on Monday to find and retaliate against the organisation responsible for the synagogue attack.

"We must fight terror constantly and everywhere ... we must seek them out (terrorists) and strike at them," Mr. Rabin said on Israel Radio before leaving for the United States for an official visit.

Mr. Rabin said Israel was still not sure which organisation was behind the attack.

He mentioned four Palestinian groups he said might have been behind the deadly assault: the Libyan-backed Abu Nidal group and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Abu Musa group.

# Bourguiba lifts Mzali's parliamentary immunity

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia confirmed on Monday that sacked Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali had secretly fled the country and that President Habib Bourguiba had ordered steps furthering his official disgrace.

Mr. Bourguiba, 83, expelled Mr. Mzali from the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) and set formalities in motion for legal action to be taken against the ex-premier, the official TAP news agency said.

Mr. Mzali, who had held office since 1980 before being abruptly dismissed on July 8, was smuggled across the border into Algeria last Wednesday night with the help of a paid "guide," sources close to his family said Sunday.

Mr. Bourguiba decided on the moves against Mr. Mzali after hearing a report on the affair by Interior Minister Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali at his residence in Mornag, outside Tunis, TAP said.

Quoting a statement by Mr. Mzali's successor, former Economy and Finance Minister Rachid Sfar, who was also present

at Mornag, TAP said Mr. Bourguiba decided to ask for Mr. Mzali's parliamentary immunity to be lifted.

This was to enable a judicial inquiry to be opened against him.

The interior minister's report concerned "all the circumstances surrounding the departure abroad, without prior authorisation, of former Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali, who secretly crossed the frontier," TAP said.

Mr. Mzali, 60, whose initial tenure of office saw a period of political liberalisation, was not under house arrest at his home in the Tunis suburb of La Soukra after his sacking and was allowed to move freely within the country.

However, most of his immediate family, with the exception of his wife Fethia, a former cabinet minister, have been arrested or detained for police questioning in a current anti-corruption drive.

Mr. Mzali's "disappearance" was first officially admitted on Saturday.

# Runcie 'horrified' by black poverty in S. Africa

CROSSROADS, South Africa (Agencies) — The Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, said Monday he was horrified by a tour of one of the most impoverished black shantytowns in South Africa and blamed Pretoria's apartheid racial policies.

Avoiding muddy pot holes, Archbishop Runcie was taken by Cape Town's new Archbishop Desmond Tutu to the Crossroads shanty town, where make-shift tin and cardboard homes without sanitation are crowded together in a short drive from opulent, whites-only suburbs.

Listening to tales of poverty and endemic unemployment, Archbishop Runcie said the conditions were dramatically worse than he had expected.

Archbishop Tutu later showed the Crossroads area to Corretta Scott King, widow of American civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. He pointed out the razor wire fence around the barren area, comparing it to the Berlin Wall. "The police patrol it to stop the people coming back," he said. Other foreign guests who went

to Crossroads with Archbishop Tutu on Monday were Edmund Browning, head of the Episcopal Church in the United States, Anglican Archbishop Manasses Kuria of Kenya, and the Right Reverend Maurice Benitez, Anglican bishop from Texas.

Archbishop Runcie, spiritual leader of the world's 70 million Anglicans, and the other dignitaries came to Cape Town for Sunday's enthronement of Archbishop Tutu as head of the church in southern Africa.

"I've been horrified to walk through the dirt and squalor and smell and flies," Archbishop Runcie told reporters after visiting squatter families in their cardboard and corrugated metal shacks.

"This is something I feel has got to change." Archbishop Tutu told Archbishop Runcie of the factional fighting at Crossroads earlier this year that killed scores of people and left about 70,000 black squatters burned out of their homes.



Beirut radios said key buildings that may be targets for Israeli air strikes have been evacuated in all Palestinian refugee camps.



Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time, was reportedly questioned last week.

Delegates who attended the 1983 non-aligned summit in New Delhi recall that it urged member states to boycott Israel in the diplomatic, military and economic fields.

The TUC resolution said: "The Khomeini regime has executed thousands of workers on the charge of political opposition. Twenty-five per cent of the

readings: Amman 29 per cent, Asafa 31 per cent.	Garlic _____ 800 / 600	onions _____ 90 / 50
	Grapes _____ 300 / 200	Watermelon _____ 1307 80

TV & RADIO	WHAT'S GOING ON	FOR THE TRAVELLER	USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 773111-19  <b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 17:09 - Koran 17:20 - Cartoons 17:30 - Children's programmes 18:15 - Computer World 18:40 - Religious programme (Fatawa) 19:15 - Programmes review 19:45 - Figures and events 20:00 - Arabic series 20:30 - Local programme 22:00 - Local varieties programme 23:00 - News summary in Arabic 23:15 - Signing off  <b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 18:00 - Kiosque a musique 18:30 - L. Valdes Des. general 19:00 - News in French 19:15 - French varieties 19:30 - News in Hebrew 19:45 - A special programme on the occasion of N. Korea's National Day  20:00 - News in Arabic 20:30 - Magazine Zero 21:25 - Alfred Hitchcock Present 22:00 - News in English 22:20 - Magnum  <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW 774111-19  <b>7:00</b> - Light Music <b>7:30</b> - News Desk <b>8:00</b> - Morning Show <b>8:30</b> - News Summary <b>9:00</b> - Morning Show <b>9:30</b> - Oriental Foods <b>10:00</b> - Pop Session <b>10:30</b> - Country Music <b>11:00</b> - News Summary <b>11:30</b> - Pop Session <b>12:00</b> - News Summary <b>12:30</b> - News Summary <b>13:00</b> - News Summary <b>13:30</b> - Pop Session <b>14:00</b> - News Bulletin <b>14:30</b> - Men from the Ministry <b>15:00</b> - Concert Hour <b>15:30</b> - News Summary <b>16:00</b> - Science Report <b>16:30</b> - Pop Session <b>17:00</b> - News Summary <b>17:30</b> - Pop Session <b>18:00</b> - News Summary <b>18:30</b> - News Summary <b>19:00</b> - News Summary <b>19:30</b> - News Summary <b>20:00</b> - News Summary <b>20:30</b> - News Summary <b>21:00</b> - News Summary <b>21:30</b> - News Summary <b>22:00</b> - News Summary <b>22:30</b> - News Summary <b>23:00</b> - News Summary <b>23:30</b> - News Summary	<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>  <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * An exhibition of paintings of Amman, Tunisia and Jerusalem by Frank Hallam Day at the Architectural Gallery at Riyadh Centre.  * An exhibition of applied arts and crafts by Amal Badran at the British Council (until Sept. 11).  * An exhibition of traditional crafts organized by Queen Nor Al Hussein Foundation, at Al Hussein Sports City (until Sept. 10).  * An exhibition entitled "La mode. Les modes, in rue" at the French Cultural Centre (until Sept. 20).  * The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.  <b>VIDEO</b>  <b>CHURCHES</b>  <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 664371 American Centre Library 641520 British Council 636147 French Cultural Centre 637009 Goethe Institute 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre 642023 Spanish Cultural Centre 620409 Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 Haya Art Centre 645195 Hussein Youth City 6478186 Y.W.C.A. 641729 Y.W.M.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 637111 University of Jordan Library 843555  <b>MUSEUMS</b>  Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also museum from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Cliffed 15th). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.	<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>  <i>This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 32300-5, where it should always be verified.</i>  <b>ARRIVALS:</b> 09:15 - Aqaba (RJ) 10:30 - Kuwait (RJ) 10:45 - Cairo (RJ) 10:45 - Jeddah (RJ) 10:50 - Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 10:55 - Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:55 - Dhahran (RJ) 11:00 - Damascus (RJ) 11:05 - Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 11:30 - Moscow (RJ) 13:35 - Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF) 14:05 - Cairo (MS) 14:30 - Baghdad (JA) 14:30 - Kuwait (KU) 14:30 - Riyadh (SV) 18:30 - New York, Vienna (RJ) 18:40 - Athens (RJ) 19:25 - Paris, London (RJ) 19:25 - Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 19:25 - Beirut (MEA) 19:30 - Cairo (RJ) 19:35 - Istanbul (RJ) 20:00 - Zurich, London (RJ) 20:20 - Rome, Damascus (AZ) 20:40 - Tripoli (RJ) 20:45 - Rome (RJ) 21:30 - Frankfurt (LH) 21:30 - Baghdad (RJ) 04:30 - Algiers (MR)  <b>DEPARTURES:</b> 07:00 - Aqaba (RJ) 09:00 - Beirut (MEA) 11:00 - Cairo (RJ) 11:45 - Rome (RJ) 12:00 - Tripoli (RJ) 12:30 - Athens (RJ) 12:45 - Belgrade, Madrid (RJ) 13:00 - Geneva, London (RJ) 13:00 - Vienna, New York (RJ) 13:45 - Istanbul (RJ) 14:50 - Cairo (MS) 15:00 - Moscow (SV) 15:00 - Bahrain, Muscat (GF) 15:30 - Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (JA) 15:30 - Chgo (RJ) 16:35 - Kuwait (RJ) 17:40 - Riyadh (SV) 20:30 - Kuwait (RJ)	<b>EMERGENCES</b> Amman governorate 891228 Amman civil defence 196, 199 Civil Defence Unit 271233, 271313 Civil Defence Command 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306 Amman 193, 775111 Fire downtown fire brigade 138 First Aid 630454 Blood bank 778303 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 622890 Police rescue 192, 621111, 639144 Police headquarters 639144 Traffic police 8963901 Electric Power Co. 6363814, 624881 Municipal water depots 771235 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08)5333040  <b>MARITIME TRAFFIC</b> <i>Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:</i>  — Mir  Amin Karwar and Sons Company, with its new offices in Stunesani, at your service, tel: 6057015.  <b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b> <b>Monday rates</b> <i>Local selling rates in ffs</i> Belgian franc 79/8 81/4 Dutch guilder 146/4 149/6 French franc 50/4 51/4 Italian lira 22/8 23/4 Japanese yen (for 100) 218/7 222/7 Swedish crown 49/2 50 Swiss franc 202/2 207/2 U.K. sterling pound 508/4 518/4 U.S. dollar 341/7 345/7 W. German mark 165/2 168/8  <b>WEATHER</b> <i>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</i> It will be relatively warm with northwesterly moderate winds but in the afternoon, a decrease in temperature is expected with the appearance of some low clouds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.  Amman 20/31 Aqaba 25/33 Decents 21/36 Jordan Valley 24/36  Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 29 per cent, Aqaba 31 per cent.	<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>  <b>AMMAN:</b> Dr. Farouk Nour 638189 Dr. Salim Dabbas 812568 Firas pharmacy 661912 Al Safa pharmacy 636730 Al Safa pharmacy 660856 Khalaf pharmacy 778653  <b>TAXIS:</b> Kamak taxi 668761 Golden taxi 635577 Arabmotor taxi 646660 Al Jahad taxi 842663 Queen taxi 643620 Nabata taxi 663003  <b>IRAD:</b> Dr. Loufi Sattari 241789  <b>ZARQA:</b> Dr. Nasim Zyada 984107  <b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television 773111/19 Radio Jordan 774111/19 Radio City of Jordan 642311 Star Radio 666413 Telecoms 661176 Prices information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Repair service 11



## Fayez reviews regional issues with British parliamentarian

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez Monday stressed that the European Community, currently chaired by Britain, could play a role in exerting pressure on Israel to accept U.N. resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian issue in order to achieve a settlement to the conflict in the region.

Speaking during a meeting on Monday with British member of parliament from the opposition Labour Party, Mr. Donald Anderson, Mr. Fayez reviewed the efforts of His Majesty King Hussein to reach a just and comprehensive settlement to the conflict in the Middle East through an international peace conference to be attended by all concerned parties.

He also outlined a five-year development plan for the occupied West Bank which was prepared by Jordan to support the Palestinian people and to offer services to Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories. Mr. Fayez also condemned all forms of terrorism and called for

confronting terrorism through all possible means for the safety and security of all peoples in the world.

Also on Monday, Mr. Anderson met with Foreign Ministry Secretary General Tayseer Touqan to discuss developments in the Middle East region and current efforts for establishing a just and comprehensive peace. Mr. Touqan explained King Hussein's efforts to secure a peace which would guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He said such peace could be achieved through an international conference attended by all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr. Anderson was later received by Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh. They reviewed Middle East developments and peace efforts.

Mr. Anderson is currently on a fact-finding tour of the Middle East region at the request of the Labour Party.

## CAEU ministerial meeting opens today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 41st meeting of the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) opens in Amman today under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

Arab ministers of finance, economy and agriculture are to attend the meeting which is to be addressed by Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi.

The ministers are expected to tackle economic, social and political matters and the question of food security in the Arab World during their two-day meeting, to open at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman.

Jordan will be represented by a delegation, led by Minister of Trade and Industry Rajai Muasher, which will submit a working paper dealing with joint Arab agricultural policies to the meeting. According to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the paper points out the gradual retreat in Arab food security and offers plans for remedying the situation. The self-sufficiency level in food supplies in Arab countries dropped to 69 per cent between 1970 and 1975 and this figure was slashed by half between the period 1980 and 1982, the paper points out.

The paper says the Arab World's consumption of foodstuffs greatly exceeds the rate of food production which makes the Arab Nation increasingly dependent on imported food supplies.

Although Arab countries have the potential to exchange more food supplies, this trade forms only 10 per cent of the total internal trade among Arab countries, the paper adds.

It attributes this deficiency to a lack of coordination among Arab states in agriculture-related matters and obstacles in the path of trade in food supplies among Arab countries.

The paper puts forward a number of proposals designed to minimise the effects of this problem. The paper calls on Arab countries to extend support to farmers in the occupied Arab territories and says there are still many obstacles in marketing crops grown in the West Bank, despite evidence of its Arab origin. Supporting the Arab economy in the occupied territories, the paper says, means supporting the steadfastness of the Arab inhabitants in the face of Israel's plans to uproot indigenous Arab population. The paper says Arab countries should support Arab agriculture in the Israeli-held territory and should allocate \$100 million annually in subsidies to Arab agricultural produce grown under occupation and marketed in Arab countries.

### Fund for Sudan

The paper also suggests the establishment of a special assistance fund for Sudan to help it promote agricultural production. Arab funds should be invested in Sudan under the supervision of a joint Arab investment company, the paper suggests.

In the field of Arab joint industrial projects, the paper says that the CAEU, in cooperation with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, could draw up a programme for the production of seeds, fertilisers, farm equipment and for

establishing Arab centres to promote agricultural technology employing Arab skill and local materials.

The paper also proposes the establishment of an Arab wheat board which could design programmes for increasing wheat production and handling problems related to marketing the cereal in the Arab World.

### Trading company

The paper also proposes the establishment of an Arab trade company, with a capital of £75 million, to be charged with buying and selling crops within the Arab countries and another \$75 million company for exchanging food products for other commodities. The paper calls on specialised Arab organisations to allocate \$100 million for the coming 10 years to finance small-sized industrial projects, especially in rural regions.

In addition to the Jordanian paper, the ministers are expected to discuss two working papers prepared by a six-member committee set up by the Arab ministers of agriculture council.

### Arab experts end meetings, symposium

The ministerial meeting has been preceded by a two-day discussion at the experts level on matters connected with agriculture, economy, finance and trade, and the results are expected to be referred to the ministerial meeting.

Also to be referred to the ministerial meeting are recommendations and resolutions adopted by CAEU-sponsored symposium on Arab agricultural integration which concluded in Amman on Monday.

Over the past three days, delegates from various Arab states reviewed studies on coordinating plans for Arab agriculture presented by the Moroccan delegation and working papers dealing with Arab efforts in the field of agriculture and coordination with the Arab League's specialised agencies. They also discussed agricultural plans in individual Arab states and cooperation between Arab regional blocs.

The three-day meeting resulted in a declaration that the Arab world cannot succeed in endeavours for agricultural integration unless agriculture is basically directed towards meeting the Arab people's food requirements.

Also lecturing during the seminar was Dr. Hermann Hill, a professor of law at the school of administration in the West German town of Speyer.

In his paper on the judicial system in West Germany, Dr. Hill presented a thorough evaluation on the performance and duties of the FRG administrative courts, higher administrative courts and the federal court.

Dr. Hill concluded his paper by saying that present tendencies in the FRG show that the local administrative courts will be given more rights in issuing binding rules related to collective suits filed against the administrative government for environmental projects.

## Legal experts discuss public law, judicial systems

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The present socio-economic, political and military factors shaping Jordan's external and internal affairs have prompted the government to tighten its grip over the judicial and organisational roles of local municipalities and councils, a prominent Jordanian professor of law said on Monday.

"Numerous decisions taken by municipal councils are not executed unless endorsed by the government. Government control over local administrative bodies is also evident in the fact that the Prime Ministry has the right to dissolve a municipal council, sack the mayor and or the municipal members or both," said Dr. Khaled Zu'bi, professor at the University of Jordan Faculty of Law.

Dr. Zu'bi was speaking during a three-day seminar on Jordanian and West German stands on public law which opened here on Monday. The meeting's first session devoted its discussion to local administrative and judicial systems in both Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

Other factors impeding local municipalities and councils from carrying out their administrative, organisational and judicial duties are lack of local funds, revenues and expertise, Dr. Zu'bi told the

seminar which is organised by the West German Konrad Adenauer foundation in cooperation with the university's law faculty.

Dr. Zu'bi talked in detail about the 1954 law on municipalities' administration and the 1955 law on municipalities, the roles of these bodies and the influence of both the Prime Ministry and the Ministry of Rural and Municipal Affairs on local administration.

"Despite the numerous restrictions affecting local administration, it remains clear that administrative reform and a better quality of services depends to a large extent on the heads responsible for municipalities and councils," Dr. Zu'bi concluded.

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## Symposium on teaching physics at university level begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day symposium on teaching physics at Arab universities opened here on Monday at the University of Jordan which is organising the meeting in cooperation with the Association of Arab Universities (AAU).

University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali opened the symposium with a speech in which he welcomed the participants and stressed the importance of scientific research within comprehensive planning.

Dr. Riad Al Bitar, head of the physics department at the University of Jordan, who is also the symposium's rapporteur said that 13 working papers are to be discussed by the participating countries and this will be followed by a general study on teaching physics in the first year at Arab universities.

Delegates from Jordan, Bahrain, Tunisia, Syria, South Yemen, Palestine, Algeria, Qatar and Iraq are taking part in the symposium.

## Jordan condemns attack

(Continued from page 1)

On Sunday, Premier Ozal said he did not believe Libya was involved in the attack, adding that the gunmen may have been linked to Lebanon.

Algeria has denied any involvement in the attack and decried claims that an Algerian organisation was responsible.

The official news agency APS said responsibility had been claimed by a shadowy group named after Colonel Amirouche, a guerrilla leader of the Algerian war of independence against France, but it would be "risky to take such a claim seriously."

"Algeria cannot allow a pseudo-organisation of pure invention, or supposed to be real, to use (Col. Amirouche's) name and tarnish the memory of one of the heroes of its liberation struggle," the agency said.

## Regent briefs Indian delegation on Middle East developments

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The situation in the Middle East in general and in the occupied Arab lands in particular was discussed on Monday between His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent and a delegation from the Indian National Defence College.

During the meeting, the Regent who briefed them on the armed Jordanian-Indian relations and means of further bolstering these ties.

The Regent briefed the delegation on the occupation authorities' policy against the Arab people living under Israeli rule.

The Crown Prince also outlined the Israeli authorities' measures against Arab citizens living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and their efforts to evict Arab citizens from their land and to eradicate their Arab identity.

Attending the meeting on Monday was the Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb.

The Indian delegation arrived here on Sunday for a six-day official visit to the Kingdom. The delegation, which includes army students at the National Defence College, is headed by Mr. A.K. Budhiraja, who is a member of the college's senior staff.

The delegation groups 12 Indians and other army students from the U.S., Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Australia and Zambia.

Later on Monday, the delegation was received by

bringing about a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Touqan pointed out that the best means to solve the Palestinian problem was through convening an international conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Touqan reviewed the developments of the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war and stressed the need for international efforts to put an end to the war.

The secretary general paid tribute to Iraqi responses to all peace initiatives and international efforts aimed at putting an end to the war.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent holds talks with a delegation from the Indian National Defence College in Amman Monday (Petra photo)



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent holds talks with a delegation from the Indian National Defence College in Amman Monday (Petra photo)

## International congress continues meetings on administrative reform, management

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The 20th international congress on administrative sciences resumed its meetings on Monday with working papers on the management of the economy and suggestions to improve administrative systems.

At the outset of the morning session, several participants presented working papers discussing means of enhancing the capacity of governments in economy management. The papers focused on the importance of bolstering the economy by means of administrative capabilities as well as the need for

effective administration systems to cope with the socio-economic developments.

The participants agreed on the need to introduce the subjects of administration and administrative sciences to educational curricula as they noted that administrative failure may often be attributed to shortcomings in syllabi.

The participants called for the initiation of a North-South dialogue as a step towards closer cooperation in administrative affairs.

They also called for adopting a relevant system for storing data and information which could be beneficial in educational and economic planning.

The second session was on Monday dedicated to discussions on the implementation of administrative reforms and economic changes.

On Sunday the congress discussed working papers on public administration in the Arab World as well as side meetings of various ad hoc committees on administrative-related subjects.

The morning session, which was headed by Vice President of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) Mohammad Tawil, dealt with topics related to public administration in the Arab World and its relationship with socio-economic development.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Rifai asks ministries to assist JSPRA

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Monday called on all ministries to cooperate with the Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA) in a bid to reduce the growing number of road accidents. In a memo, the prime minister stressed that ministries and government departments should join efforts with the society in order to reduce traffic accidents. In line with Mr. Rifai's recommendation, the cabinet decided to form a higher council for traffic safety which will be entrusted with programming and supporting all efforts to reduce road accidents.

### Ministers inspect bridge services

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra) — Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin and Minister of Finance Hamzah Odeh accompanied by Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Majali visited the King Hussein Bridge and a new building for the bridge security squad which include halls for arrivals and departures. The ministers also inspected travel procedures at the bridges.

### Fayez receives Iraqi speaker's message

AMMAN (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayez Monday received a message from the Speaker of the Iraqi National Council Sa'doon Hamadi. The message was delivered to Mr. Fayez Monday by Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Ghafel Jasem. During their meeting, Mr. Fayez and Mr. Jasem reviewed bilateral relations between the two countries and latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war.

### Iraqi finance minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Finance Hisham Tawfiq arrived in Amman Monday to take part in the 41st session of the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) which is due to open here today at the level of ministers of finance, economy and agriculture.

### Cabinet appoints Pension Fund director

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Monday appointed Dr. Zubair Khalifeh as director general of the Pension Fund, a post which fell vacant following the appointment of Bassam Al Saket as secretary general of the Royal Court.

### New scholastic year begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 973,600 male and female students of all ages went to school on Monday, the start of the 1986/87 scholastic year.

### NHF holds handicraft exhibition

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) is holding an exhibition of traditional crafts at Al Hussein Sports City during the 20th congress of administrative sciences. The exhibition is the initial experiment in effective marketing at home to test customer reaction and interest in the crafts produced and exhibited. The foundation is conducting a survey on consumer opinion, regarding design, quality, price and saleability of the products. The exhibition will be open to the participants in the congress and to the Jordanian public until Sept. 10.

### Ministry to attend scientific seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Finance will take part in a scientific seminar on the transfer of technology and project studies which is scheduled to be held in Poland on Sept. 15. The ministry nominated Mr. Sami Jme'an to represent Jordan in the meetings.

## Iraq vows to attack Iran's Larak oil facilities

(Continued from page 1)

imposed by Iraq in the northern Gulf early in the war and has since been gradually expanded.

Mr. Muhsin, who is also Iraq's military spokesman, challenged Iran to launch the "decisive offensive" it has promised.

"Let one million of them come... we will annihilate them all and we are fully prepared to repel their offensive," he said.

Iraq has mobilised several hundred thousand regular troops and volunteers for a long-awaited offensive, possibly against Iraq's second city, the southern port of

Basra.

Last February Iranian troops crossed the Shatt Al Arab waterway to occupy the disputed Iraqi oil port of Fao, 85 kilometres south of Basra, and are still entrenched there.

Mr. Muhsin said the assault on the Fao peninsula had been part of a large-scale offensive aimed at encircling Iraqi forces in southern Iraq. He said the Iranian strategy had failed.

Asked to assess both sides' losses since the war began in September 1980, Mr. Muhsin said Iran had suffered over one million

casualties, against one-tenth of this figure for Iraq.

"We will consider ourselves losers if our losses exceeded one-sixth of those of Iran, but they most certainly don't exceed one-tenth of theirs," he said.

He said Iraq had weapons which could devastate Iranian cities, but preferred not to use them.

"We possess a destructive force that can remove complete Iranian cities, including Tehran, from the map. But we are committed to self-control and our principles are against attacking residential areas."

## Pakistani police register case against hijackers

(Continued from page 1)

minister of India, who accused Pakistani security forces of bungling the operation.

Several passengers have complained that when they escaped down emergency chutes after the gunmen suddenly opened fire, the commandos were nowhere to be seen.

Mr. Gandhi has refused to back down on his charge that Pakistan security forces bungled the operation.

Returning from the non-aligned conference in the Zimbabwean capital Harare, Mr. Gandhi told reporters the latest information he had received showed that his

comments had been correct.

"I know very little, a bit more than yesterday. Information is still coming in, let us wait and see," he said on arrival at New Delhi airport.

"It was all very confusing but I now know a bit better what I said was correct," he added.

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## Jordan Times

The writer is an American freelance writer who visited Jordan and the Middle East several times. On one of her visits to Amman, Ms. Brunas interviewed Her Majesty Queen Noor, and the interview appeared in many regional and national newspapers in the U.S. The following article is reprinted from the April 6, 1986, issue of the Florida-based Tampa Tribune-Times.

# Palestinians need a homeland; the time for peace is now

By Andrea Brunas

The writer is an American freelance writer who visited Jordan and the Middle East several times. On one of her visits to Amman, Ms. Brunas interviewed Her Majesty Queen Noor, and the interview appeared in many regional and national newspapers in the U.S. The following article is reprinted from the April 6, 1986, issue of the Florida-based Tampa Tribune-Times.

AN overwhelming sense of injustice motivates all terrorists — whether they are bombing Beirut's U.S. Embassy or the King David Hotel. Diasporas have always created anguish and frustration as limited land areas change hands and no two people can occupy the exact same space. Promised lands belong to someone who must be dispossessed before the one who is promised that land receives it. And the dispossessed must either retake his land, take someone else's land, or disappear into the political and religious body that displaced him.

In the Middle East, Palestinians strike at Israel by killing Austrians, Italians and even fellow Arabs, while Israelis seek vengeance on Palestinians by killing Tunisians and Lebanese. Nor are Americans immune: Earlier this year, after Alex Odeh was killed in California, FBI Director William Webster said that supporters of Arab politics of view and Americans of Arab descent have entered a "zone of danger" where violence by militant pro-Israeli groups threatens them on every hand.

Injustice breeds injustice. Violence escalates. Only an objective and fair approach to the many problems will create an equitable and honest solution.

Where must we start? The dispossession of the Palestinians, the new diaspora of an old Semitic people. The Arab-Israeli conflict pits Semite against Semite in a conundrum difficult for Americans, a people not yet long enough on the land at the end of their hegira, to understand Israel's claim to the land bounded by Jordan, Lebanon and Syria is juxtaposed against the claims of Palestinians who have lived on that land and called it Palestine for centuries. The Jews, electing to found Israel on that land, vowed they would never again forget their history. Unfortunately, that resolve works only if another people are forced to forget theirs.

The Middle East has been and is a tale of two peoples — separated only by their unique identities, their absolute belief in "the right" as it historically applies to them. The world once refused to recognize the Nazi atrocities against the Jews. It should not now refuse to recognize the victimization of the Palestinians.

Jewish history recounts pogroms and persecution, diaspora and holocaust. Palestinian history details lands seized, homes razed, cities destroyed, culture emasculated, the future betrayed. "We seem to have thought of everything except

the Arabs," philosopher Judah L. Magnes writes somewhat wistfully. "If we have a just cause, so have they."

The young men and women who now spread random death are Palestinians, exiled and outcast, born of hopeless mothers by martyred fathers. Like the young Jews in 1946, war nurtured them. Poverty fed them. Massacres taught them who they were. They grew up with F-15 engines making background music. The Israel that had uprooted their parents told them they did not exist. People assuaging World War II guilt agreed.

Impotent rage turned their terror on the world. A Palestinian homeland on the West Bank and Gaza can no longer be dismissed as a pacifist dream. Anyone who has seen a refugee camp has looked on misery bare. Shacks and shanties built for weeks have lasted months, years. Open sewers and epidemics flow through the dense-packed children who have not yet learned to fear or hate. The Beirut camp massacres of 1982 have faded into memory, but descriptions of Israel's cluster-bomb and phosphorous-shell casualties refuse to be forgotten. The American doctor who ran Berber Hospital's emergency room for seven years told The Philadelphia Inquirer in June 1982: "I have never seen it so bad. The number of people who lose limbs, the number of bodies that come in in pieces. We've had children literally brought in in pieces. It's the most hideous group of injuries I've ever seen in my career." Such

"Without a country, the Palestinians have nothing to lose. The complacent, the secure have everything to lose. We are losing the lives of random citizens and we will lose something more transcendently valuable: our sense of morality. The superpower America, a party to every significant event in the Middle East since 1948, declines to face the question inherent in the dispossession of a people. Are we ready to accept this damage to our still emerging national character?"

things teach the young to fear, to hate, to find ways to assert their human needs.

"Without a country, the Palestinians have nothing to lose. The complacent, the secure have everything to lose. We are losing the lives of random citizens and we will lose something more transcendently valuable: our sense of morality. The superpower America, a party to every significant event in the Middle East since 1948, declines to face the question inherent in the dispossession of a people. Are we ready to accept this damage to our still emerging national character?"

The Palestinians ask for self-determination and statehood. They become ever more desperate each day this goal is denied. Recent diplomatic progress made establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza seem imminent. With delay, a West Bank mayor has been shot; Israel has suffered increasing domestic violence, and Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organisation has made a seemingly final break with Jordan. Such day-to-day desperation denies hope to the larger forces for peace.

Egypt is already technically "at

Israel talks to Palestinian representatives, inevitably chosen by the Palestinians themselves? As to Israel's security, it is, of course, a concern. But America should protect Israel's security — not its conquests. U.S. foreign policy must not be paralysed by internal lobbying or foreign pressure when the greatest threat to Israel's security lies in the existing stalemate.

An Arab proverb says every rainstorm starts with a few drops. America cannot let the light rain of peace evaporate before it hits the desert. Nor can Americans allow charges of anti-Semitism or other obfuscations to quash the debate needed to determine our own national interests.

The time for peace was 1967, when Israel first occupied the West Bank and Gaza and sent a new wave of refugees to the diaspora. The time for peace was 1973, when Israeli, Christians, Muslims and the Palestinians of Beirut's "belt of misery" began and endured a killing in Lebanon that has not, to this day, ended. The time for peace was 1982, when Geneva and Camp David and all the forces that seemed to coalesce for peace were sabotaged, in one fell swoop, by Israel's ill-starred invasion of Lebanon. The time for peace was 1985, when Jewish settlers sank roots into occupied Arab lands as an ever-more-brutal breed of Palestinians existed in the sewers of Beirut's camps determined to reclaim that land — or die.

Pre-1948 Palestine is gone. To that, nearly everyone is reconciled. Yet in the stalemate of 1986, Israel lives behind walls, keeps F-15s aloft, launches pre-emptive strikes and retaliatory raids. It will never know peace of mind until the Palestinians upon whose land it rests get a piece of that land back. The time for peace is now.

## UNIFIL or more trouble?

THE UNITED Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has had its own fair share of troubles and travail in the militia-infested country of the Levant. Statistics reveal that about 130 personnel have so far been killed in sporadic attacks on the peacekeeping force. Specifically the 1,500-member French contingent has become the marked target of militia attacks. The French unit fought a 16-hour gunbattle with Amal militiamen on Aug. 11 and the several bombings and gunfire attacks since then have added the number of French men killed to 20.

Lebanese security experts put the blame for the attacks against UNIFIL squarely on the Iranian-backed Hezbollah which rejects U.N. Security Council Resolution number 425 of 1978. That resolution gives UNIFIL a mandate to deploy forces in South Lebanon along the line bordering Israel. Hezbollah wants the UNIFIL presence removed from the Israeli-Lebanese border as it hinders free guerrilla operations against Israel which has carved out for itself a 10-kilometre strip of Lebanese territory along its northern border to serve as a "security zone."

All the major militias of Lebanon, including Amal with which the French contingent had a pitched battle recently, and the major power-broker Syria recognise the need for the UNIFIL presence in South Lebanon. However, they may not be in a position to tame the Hezbollah or restrain them from further attacks on the U.N. peacekeeping force. More so in fact because Hezbollah has a green signal from Iran whose president last week called on the members of the Non-Aligned Movement to develop a "clear policy" towards Lebanon based on the withdrawal of Israeli army from the south as well as the multinational peacekeeping force. Already, in the wake of the Iranian president's call for a new "policy," a hitherto unknown militia group has threatened to hold members of the U.N. peacekeeping force as hostages if Resolution 425 is not fully implemented. Resolution 425 also calls for the withdrawal of Israel from South Lebanon.

UNIFIL has been playing a praiseworthy, non-partisan peacekeeping role against all odds in the context of the labyrinthine militia politics of Lebanon. Without its presence the Israeli-Lebanese border could have been bloodier still — a fact that the Israelis too have recently come to openly acknowledge. So, until the Lebanese militia politics has sobered to the extent of abandoning sectarian initiatives to resolve the Israeli-Lebanese border question, UNIFIL will fill an irreplaceable function that cannot be recommended. The insecurity that goes concomitant with it should in no way be minimised. But that is the price of peacekeeping that nobody else can legitimately perform in the present circumstances.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Arab Nation is against terrorism

THE Arab Nation has condemned the terrorist attacks on the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul and the American airliner in Pakistan because it is against aggression, sabotage and terrorism of any kind. The Islamic Nation has struggled through the ages to establish equality, and freedom for all people, and therefore cannot but denounce such despicable acts of terrorism directed against innocent civilians. The Arabs condemned these attacks and likened them to those committed by Israel against the innocent people in refugee camps, the villages and towns of Palestine like Deir Yassin and Kufr Qaem and South Lebanon. But we do remind those lamenting the dead in Istanbul and Karachi of Israel's aggression and its acts of terrorism committed against Arab schools, residential areas, hospitals and even civilian aircraft. Israel's actions over the past four decades have prompted the international community to liken Israel with South Africa, which is characterised by its racist regime and crimes against the people under its rule. We condemned such terrorist attacks as those in Istanbul and Pakistan, because they prompt Sharon and other terrorists in Israel to launch a campaign for committing further acts of aggression on the Arab Nation and for perpetuating Israel's occupation of Palestinian territory.

#### Al Dustour: Peres has learned nothing

IN his reaction to the attack on the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres resorted to threats and vows of revenge for those killed in the attack. He said Israel would cut the hands and destroy those who perpetrated the attack on the Jewish congregation. Peres' stand is reminiscent of attitudes taken by his predecessor Menachem Begin. But this man seems not to have learnt anything from the lessons over the years, and seems to be have forgotten that it was Israel that had sown the seed of terrorism in this region and created a climate for tension, violence, killings and intimidation. Israel should realise that the two men who carried out the attack committed suicide because they were desperate, and they preferred death to living without territory and homeland seized by the aggressors in Palestine. Instead of learning from these lessons Peres went on issuing threats for revenge. We of course denounce all forms of terrorism and the killing of innocent people but we see in Peres' statements a clear indication of Israel's intention to widen the cycle of violence and cause further bloodshed which eventually will lead to further counterattacks and more tragedies.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Disappointing results from Harare

AFTER six days of continuous meetings at Harare, leaders of the non-aligned nations ended their deliberations with vague recommendations and resolutions. Perhaps the terrorist attacks on the American airliner and the Jewish synagogue had had their effect on these leaders, prompting them to issue soft calls to the superpowers to end their arms race and traditional denunciation of the United States, and mild calls for world nations to impose sanctions on South Africa for its racial discrimination policies. Even the call for an end to the Gulf war was weak and without any enthusiasm. We would have liked to see the summit in Harare ending with better results and with resolutions that can be implemented and committing all non-aligned nations to exert serious efforts to help achieve world peace. The non-aligned nations meeting in Harare represent different regimes of conflicting systems and philosophies; some of them are real dictatorships, and therefore, no serious results could be expected from them under these circumstances. The summit in Harare represented all the contradictions and the negative aspects of these member nations.

## Leaders agree to disagree over Asian problems

By Ajay Sen  
Reuters

HARARE — Asian leaders at the Non-Aligned Movement summit laboured until the small hours of Sunday and finally agreed to disagree on the region's outstanding problems — Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Indonesia's widely disputed claim to host the next conference.

The week-long summit held for the first time in an African state, was scheduled to end on Saturday but the deadline was extended until early Sunday morning as delegates argued over the rival claims of Indonesia and Nicaragua to host the next summit.

Summit leaders tired of hours of arguments on contentious issues agreed finally that an extraordinary conference of foreign ministers in Nicosia in 1988 would sort out the tangle.

North Korea's claim to host the foreign ministers meeting was unacceptable to Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Argentina who threatened to withdraw from the movement if it was chosen.

Indonesia was supported by the six-nation ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) group of which it is a member. But Jakarta, a founder member of the 25-year-old Non-Aligned

Movement, got little support outside Asia as it failed to silence criticism of its 1975 annexation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, delegates said.

India, Algeria, Yugoslavia and Egypt were reluctant to support Nicaragua which was in conflict with the United States, one of the superpowers from whom the movement professes independence.

After two weeks of arguing over Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the conference failed to come up with new initiatives to ease regional tensions.

The final political declaration said: "There was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area."

On both Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the summit declaration called for a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of "all foreign forces."

But the decision to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant was strongly criticised by Singapore and Malaysia.

Pakistan also joined them in attacking the summit's failure to directly name the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their military involvement in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The harshest criticism on the summit's Kampuchea stand was voiced by Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan who said the movement was allowing Moscow to use it against the United States.

Why did the movement criticise the U.S. for its interference in Central America but stay silent over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or Vietnam's role in Kampuchea, he asked.

"Non-aligned countries who oppose leaning against one or the other superpower will assert themselves in the coming years against Moscow's bid to hijack the movement," one Asian minister said.

Pakistani and Afghan leaders swapped harsh words on Afghanistan but Afghan Prime Minister Sultan Ali Khshtmand's angry outburst against Islamabad provoked a sharp rebuke from chairman, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

"I do not know if it is fair for one non-aligned member to describe another as a stooge or a puppet," he said advising warring countries to leave their conflicts at home.

India lobbied successfully to defeat a Pakistani attempt to widen the scope of a statement calling for a "comprehensive multilateral nuclear test ban

treaty... prohibiting all nuclear weapons tests by all states in all environments for all times" to include all nuclear tests and not just weapons tests.

India and Pakistan are suspicious of each other's nuclear intentions but have pledged to use their nuclear capability for peaceful purposes only.

The closing hours of the summit were marred by a row between India and Pakistan over the bloody climax to the hijacking of an American Jumbo at Karachi airport.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who handed over chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement to Mugabe early last week, also criticised in harsh terms Sri Lanka's failure to solve the Tamil ethnic problem.

He accused Islamabad of "bungling the storming of the plane and said it was responsible for the loss of life."

Pakistani officials were indignant but Gandhi later shook hands with Pakistan's President Zia Ul Haq.

Sri Lanka's official said "Gandhi's condemnation of Islamabad and Colombo may have an adverse impact on the fledgling South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SARC)."

## Buthelezi — powerful but also the most criticised

By Laurinda Keys  
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Zulu chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, head of the largest legal black political organisation in South Africa and strong critic of apartheid, is also the black leader most often criticised by other blacks.

"If we didn't have these divisions and confrontations between blacks, it would be a matter of a few weeks and months for us to launch such an attack on the system that whites could be brought to their knees," Buthelezi said in an interview with the South African economic journal Business Day.

Yet the chief of the largest black tribe in the country is at odds with other major black organisations, inside the country and in exile. The most bitter dispute is with the African National Congress, the main black group fighting to end white domination.

The ANC insists violence is a necessary strategy, operates from outside the country and advocates a socialist system.

Buthelezi, whose comments have been reported in various South African publications and in press releases, rejects violence, is a staunch capitalist and, as a homeland leader, has remained within the system.

He was a member of the ANC until it was outlawed in 1960. He became chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland at the behest of the ANC executive and successfully blocked the white-led central government's plan to make it an independent state of 44 segments scattered across Natal province.

Buthelezi, descended from Zulu royalty, is courtly and soft-spoken in private, but also quick-tempered and fiercely sensitive to criticism.

He is student of history and a devout Anglican who often criticises Cape Town Archbishop Desmond Tutu's advocacy of

economic sanctions against South Africa.

"Only a few of our brothers and sisters established the external mission of the ANC. Thousands of us who were members of the organisation remained inside to oppose apartheid, as we have done all these years," Buthelezi has said of his early years.

Some ANC operatives urge his assassination on radio broadcasts from their headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia. ANC President Oliver Tambo has not called for Buthelezi's death, but has compared him unfavourably with Lucas Mangope, head of the Bophuthatswana homeland which accepted independence.

However, Tom Lodge, political science professor at the University of Witwatersrand and an expert on the ANC, said he believes the ANC leadership does not regard Buthelezi as a tool of the central government, "even if they use that term occasionally."

"That's one of the reasons they take him much more seriously than other homeland leaders, because he so demonstrably is his own master, and does have an independent power base."

That power base is so secure that KwaZulu and the white Natal provincial government are negotiating an agreement to share executive, and possibly legislative, power.

Such an arrangement could be a breakthrough in establishing black political rights. The central government has not blocked the proceedings, but would have to approve the outcome.

Buthelezi attended Fort Hare University, the alma mater of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, as well as Tambo, Walter Sisulu and the late Steven Biko. He was thrown out for participating in a demonstration in 1950.

Lodge said Buthelezi maintained good relations with the ANC until 1979, when he held talks in London with Tambo and



Buthelezi

"attempted to make political capital out of the fact."

"Having contact with a homeland leader was anathema" to the ANC leadership, and especially having it made public, he said.

Buthelezi has said the ANC has the right to opt for violence. But he doesn't believe it will succeed.

"We think it is important to conduct our struggle in such a way that it won't destroy foundations for the future," he has said.

Buthelezi leads Inkatha, a cultural organisation that claims 1.5 million members among the 6 million Zulus and sometimes operates as a paramilitary organisation to defend homeland interests.

It has been involved in violent conflicts with the United Democratic Front (UDF), the legal political arm of the ANC, especially in KwaZulu.

The interethnic battles between UDF supporters and the black-consciousness Azanian People's Organisation in the townships reflect the differences between the ANC and the

Pan-Africanist Congress in exile.

The Congress broke away from the ANC in 1959, objecting to its multi-racialism, and also accusing it of being influenced by non-Africans and communists.

All those groups jostling for power oppose Inkatha on the issues of sanctions and working within the system. But Buthelezi blames the ANC and UDF for the indiscriminate bombs that kill mostly blacks, and the "necklacing" of township councillors, policemen and opponents.

"It is not democratic to hack someone to death or 'necklace' him because he does not agree with you," Buthelezi has said.

Violence is dividing blacks, not ending apartheid, Buthelezi maintains.

He refers to President P.W. Botha as "the most powerful man in Africa" and warns: "This government has not even used the fraction of the awesome powers it commands. If they are put into a corner they will scorch the earth."

Buthelezi has taken a stand vehemently opposed by other black leaders, but which he believes is a practical way of reaching a compromise with the government and achieving black political power.

He does not regard "one man, one vote" as holy writ.

He is prepared to discuss a federal system, a Swiss cantonal system or other forms that would give blacks real authority but assuage white fears of being overwhelmed.

He is still waiting to hear that Botha is ready to scrap the group areas and population control acts, foundations of apartheid, and allow imprisoned black leaders the option of negotiating.

"But it appears that there is nothing he dreads more than releasing them if they are going to join those who are initiating or involved in acts of violence," Buthelezi has said. "So we have a stalemate."

## LETTERS

### The other side of the story

To the editor:

I am an American who watches between four to five hours of television news a day. I am enclosing with this letter a video tape on which I recorded excerpts from 15 hours of television footage on the Middle East. What I hope to show is that the American people simply do not get both sides of the story.

This tape may help explain the overwhelming American support of Israel, largely because of the lopsided coverage in our country of events in your part of the world. I thought it would be of interest to your newspaper and your country to know how little Americans know about the Palestinian-Arab-Jewish-Israeli problem.

I think it is important for people in the Middle East to understand that most Americans do not really perceive much about the problem, thanks to Zionist control of the media and politicians.

I know hatred for Americans in the Middle East is growing. I want your people to understand that not all of us Americans support our government's policies in your area. But at the same time, I can't help but say that a lot of people think they know the whole story, and yet they persist in their support of Israel.

I would love to be able to live in the Middle East again, but I fear that most people there would group me with the fools that support Israel, endangering my life. Show this tape to people who believe the U.S. has a free press and to those who think we all support Israel.

I have about 15 hours of tapes with a wide range of subjects on the Middle East, offering clear examples of pro-Israeli bias. If you are interested, I would be more than glad to send them to you. All I ask is a reimbursement for the tapes (\$6 per tape plus shipping). I would have had mailed them all for free, but I am afraid I cannot afford it. My last employer found out about my views on the Middle East and let me go.

Kyle Lamm  
1410 Summit Brook Circle, 236  
Arlington, Texas 76011

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Statement of Condition, 30th June, 1986

Assets	30/6/1986 U.S. \$	30/6/1985 U.S. \$	Liabilities	30/6/1986 U.S. \$	30/6/1985 U.S. \$
Cash in hand and at banks	7,915,857,466	7,545,118,688	Deposits and other accounts	11,168,975,584	10,330,763,588
Items in transit	16,400,398	44,193,668	Acceptances	67,595,880	45,886,041
Securities and investments	592,444,559	434,574,342	Capital	84,173,169	73,232,782
Investments in associated companies	167,613,804	149,634,619	Statutory reserve	69,079,004	53,483,709
Bills discounted	170,805,228	182,894,429	General reserve	204,999,928	151,438,142
Loans	2,714,910,392	2,287,941,392	Voluntary reserve	79,955,934	57,065,008
Bank premises	42,222,711	30,012,212	Reserve with associates	121,317,993	107,213,511
Furniture & equipment	18,101,172	27,693,681	Retained earnings	49,500,673	38,293,017
Customers' liability on acceptances	67,595,880	45,886,041			
Other assets	184,642,262	152,660,737	Other liabilities	44,995,707	43,234,011
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>11,890,593,872</b>	<b>10,900,609,809</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>11,890,593,872</b>	<b>10,900,609,809</b>
Customers' liability on guarantees and letters of credit	1,864,313,538	1,699,028,183	Guarantees and letters of credit	1,864,313,538	1,699,028,183
<b>Balance sheet total</b>	<b>13,754,907,410</b>	<b>12,599,637,992</b>	<b>Balance sheet total</b>	<b>13,754,907,410</b>	<b>12,599,637,992</b>

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19 Jiaoguo Menwai

Dajie

\* A new Branch was opened in Cannes, France in June 1986.

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wholly owned subsidiary

Arab Tunisian Bank, Tunis 655 246085 15293

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Arab Bank Maroc, Casablanca 810 223152 22942

Percentage ownership: 50%

Oman Arab Bank, Ruwi 5010 706265 3285

Percentage ownership: 49%

Arab National Bank, Riyadh, S.Arabia 56921 4028007 202680

Percentage ownership: 40%

Nigeria-Arab Bank Ltd., Lagos 1114 862398 21973

Percentage ownership: 40%

UBAE Arab German Bank, Luxembourg 115 24481 2874

Frankfurt 27150 414249

Percentage ownership: 37.45%

Arabia Insurance Co. Beirut 11-2127 363610 21016

Percentage ownership: 36.67%







## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4895/4905	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3845/50	Canadian dollars
	2.0628/38	West German marks
	2.3272/82	Dutch guilders
	1.6830/40	Swiss francs
	42.73/78	Belgian francs
	6.7525/75	French francs
	1422/1423	Italian lire
	155.63/73	Japanese yen
	6.9400/50	Swedish crowns
	7.3530/80	Norwegian crowns
	7.8060/8110	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	419.00/420.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares finished at the day's lows after a sluggish session, with sharp declines on the government bond market and the lower Wall Street closing on Friday dampening interest. At 1430 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was down 16.4 to 1,668.4, while Gilt showed declines of up to 1 1/2 point.

Government bond dealers said there was heavy selling in response to the fall in bond futures and the continuing weakness on the U.S. credit markets on inflation worries.

Some leaders showed double figure declines. Allied Lyons finished some 10p down at 353 on profit taking, while Glaxo lost 15p to 1,030 and ICI 11p to 1,076.

News that Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker failed to agree on interest rate cuts when they met at the weekend, further undermined bonds. Government bonds had slipped by as much as 1 1/2 point earlier in the session but moved above the lows on bargain hunting.

Dealers are coming to the view that Elders DXL will soon renew its lapsed bid for allied after persistent rumours that Anheuser-Busch is close to acquiring Hanson Trust's Courage Brewing unit. Elders was 3p up to 193 and Hanson 4p off at 197.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The day finds you with considerable energy and able to work out a course of action that can be excellent for you for some time to come. Get into it now.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Get an early start on practical affairs and organize a fine plan of action. Your mate is cooperative.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** An associate can be very agreeable, so work out policy matters wisely. Plan a campaign for public affairs.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Don't make unnecessary changes after a day of accomplishment. Be more concerned with social life.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Rising early can win the day for you. Gain the cooperation of good friends to get what you want.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Get busy and improve the situation at home. Enjoy your favorite hobbies during the evening.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Keep the appointments you have made. Handle other activities you have planned and study the results.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You have good and practical ideas how to improve any property you may have. Get advice from experts.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Closest yourself with a good advisor and plan how to gain your cherished aims that mean so much to you.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** You are very practical minded today and should confer with influential people, so listen.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** A dynamic friend has a fine suggestion how to gain some cherished wish, so listen carefully.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You get an early start so you can accomplish whatever you have to. Get business interests improved.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Get into a new outlet that can bring you greater success. Gain the favor of newcomers who can be helpful.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will have the ability to plan and organize whatever interests are fascinating to him, or her. Make sure you give a sufficient education that will aid such natural talents. Also teach to listen carefully to what others have to say and thereby learn a great deal.

## THE Daily Crossword by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

- Playwright
- Teaspoon town
- Comic Cornery
- Timekeepers of interest
- Hubbub
- Where a cowboy "lunge"
- To "let"
- Boring instrument
- Literary monogram
- Betray
- Accomplices
- Reverend river
- Follow orders
- Founder of Methodism
- Alarm bell
- Crude
- Without a chief
- Farm buildings
- Half-do
- Necklace part
- Face an embarrassment
- Painful
- Adage
- Alloy
- Reverend room
- Structure
- delicately
- Battman
- WWII pin-up
- Korean fairy
- Asiatic fiber
- Swan genus
- Abode
- Branch
- Vodka drink
- Driving device
- Matchless title
- P. de la
- Go wrong
- Sp. str
- throat

DOWN

- Vestments
- Traditional knowledge
- False god
- Fenced in
- Comp. pt.
- Displease
- Forward around?
- Costume
- "— was saying..."
- Hunting dogs
- Tenacious pin
- Salture
- Untidy
- Midwest gulf
- Hurry
- 25 Office
- Kind of ad
- Vata
- Draft class
- Swiss coat
- in
- (collapsed)
- Russ. city
- Moat
- Handicapped
- Bar staple
- Repetition
- Swift or
- Juvenile
- 41 Annoys
- 42 Knight's title
- 43 Moat
- 44 Cattle group
- 45 Fireplace item
- 46 More unusual
- 47 — de vau strength
- 50 Arab seaport
- 51 Gauzy fabric
- 52 State
- 53 Arid
- 54 Sch. type: abbr.
- 55 Grovers
- 56 — de vau (sweetbread)

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PAIS STIPS ABRI  
OMIT TOPIC WOLIE  
BARE AMITA OBER  
MAFIA ANQUOEM  
MARE OUN  
WAPERY CREATIONS  
MORE FARM NOA  
MAIS REAST TOLIE  
ETIC ABODIS MANISE  
DIAHODIS MAGISIE  
MALE ATOP  
JAKIOFALIAIRARIE  
ALIE TIDE RIORI  
BARD STIES RIVIL  
SINO MEIART SEIF

## Islamic nations review economic cooperation

ISTANBUL (R) — Ministers and experts from six Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) members gathered here Monday for a three-day review of economic cooperation within the group.

Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Jordan, Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are attending the second meeting of the follow-up committee of the OIC Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem in an opening speech said one of the main topics of discussion would be a medium-term financing mechanism to be operated by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

The meeting would also prepare agenda items pertaining to economic and commercial issues for the fifth Islamic summit conference to be held in January 1987, he said.

Turkish officials said the legal framework for a long-planned medium-term trade financing mechanism had been prepared by the IDB and it would start functioning when at least 10 countries had joined.

Turkey, and international oil companies were now being invited to sign contracts to implement the second phase of the Iraqi oil pipeline across Saudi Arabia.

The minister said the companies were being asked to find financiers for the project, noting that Iraq would pay the costs under a deferred payment system as it did for the first phase of the pipeline.

He said "no problems" were expected to arise with companies involved in the Saudi pipeline — set for completion in 1988 — as it was guaranteed that costs would be met from the oil exported through it.

After referring to the latest OPEC production accord, reached in Geneva in August, Mr. Al Orabi said that at the next scheduled OPEC meeting Oct. 6, Iraq would work towards reaching "a fixed quota for every country once and for all."

He added: "If we succeeded in doing that, OPEC would actually realise its objectives of serving the interests of both oil producers and consumers alike. If fixing quotas is not possible, Iraq will seek to keep its quota floating for another period."

He said that since last November, Iraq had been producing two million b/d of crude following the completion of the second phase of its pipeline across Kuwait.

Mr. Al Orabi told journalists that Iraq's proven oil reserves amounted to 72 billion barrels, with a further 40 billion in semi-proven reserves. If other possible reserves were added, the total would reach 160 billion barrels.

He said that since last November, Iraq had been producing two million b/d of crude following the completion of the second phase of its pipeline across Kuwait.

Official Taipei figures released Monday said Taiwan-South Africa trade jumped in value to \$320 million between January and August this year from \$251 million in the corresponding period last year.

Last week, South African minister of trade and industry, Mr. Dawie De Villiers, signed an agreement to increase cooperation in areas such as banking, shipping and energy.

Taiwan has also agreed to market strategic minerals from South Africa including titanium, silicon and super alloys.

Foreign-affairs analysts in Pretoria have said Mr. Botha's tour of Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong is aimed at keeping South Africa's trade links alive in the face of sanctions from Europe and the United States.

Mr. Botha, in Taiwan on a five-day official visit, said sanctions were being imposed by governments that had been misled by biased news stories about violence in South Africa.

"My country is not going up in flames," he said.

He defended emergency regulations there and said he was in Asia to explain the true situation.

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## Living standards fall in L. America

WASHINGTON (AP) — Latin America has suffered a net loss of an estimated \$100 billion in the past four years and incomes there dropped in 24 out of 25 countries, the Interamerican Development Bank reported Sunday.

Prospects for this year are little better. Officials estimate the 1986 outflow at about \$30 billion, less than 1985 because interest rates have dropped on Latin America's huge debt.

Interest payments are the main part of the outflow, but money sent by Latin Americans outside their countries because they don't trust their own economies — known as capital flight — is another important element.

"There is little hope of Latin America emerging from the recession until it can stop transferring resources abroad as it has had to do for four consecutive years," the bank's annual report says.

Money normally flows into poor countries as loans and investments, but since 1982, Latin America's situation has been reversed. The previous rise of individual incomes has also reversed.

According to the bank's figures, the average Latin American's annual earnings fell from \$1,933 in 1980 to \$1,782 in 1985.

The only country that has experienced a rise in this decade is Colombia. Officials there say the average citizen earns about \$1,100 a year, but most people

earn much less than that in the countryside and slums of the big cities.

Bank figures show Colombian exports worth \$3.67 billion last year, but this does not include another \$3 billion worth of drugs estimated to be smuggled out of Colombia every year.

Prospects for this year in Colombia are figured to be good, whatever the success in slowing the drug trade. The price of coffee, the country's most important legitimate export, is high because of a drought in neighbouring Brazil, the largest producer.

The bank estimates that coffee could add \$1.2 billion to Colombia's trade surplus.

Brazil has become the region's star economic performer. Though average Brazilian incomes dropped in the first part of the 1980s, they have recovered

strongly in the past two years.

"The story of 1985 (for Latin America) is really one of continuing decline, stagnation or only marginal improvement in nearly all the countries, and outstanding performance in only one, Brazil, whose (production) jumped more than eight percent," the report says.

That was the biggest increase in a decade, and Brazil, now accounts for about a third of the region's economy.

Still, things could be better for the average Brazilian. Consumer prices rose more than 22.4 per cent last year. Real wages — taking inflation into account — dropped by more than 16 per cent between 1981 and 1985.

The World Bank estimates that in 1984 the average Brazilian was earning \$1,720.

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## OPEC appears adhering to production agreement

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) appear to be implementing an agreement to reduce their oil production in September and October, a weekly oil review reported Monday.

The whole exercise is being handled with an impressive degree of seriousness by the OPEC exporters concerned," the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), published in Nicosia, reported.

OPEC states, in a move to check an eight-month slide on oil prices caused by over-supply, agreed last month to cut back production during September and October. Iraq was excluded from the accord by OPEC's 12 other members.

Under the agreement the 12 committed themselves to restrict their output during the two months to the October, 1984 quota level of 14.8 million barrels a day.

Iraq, left free to produce as it wishes, is expected to add 2.2 million barrels a day to that figure. That would make OPEC's total output 17 million barrels a day in September and October.

The oil review said this meant a cut of an estimated 3.3-3.4 million barrels a day from production

levels in July and August.

"This would certainly serve to bring the market more or less into balance for the period, but the massive overhang of excess production during the previous months will still remain a potentially destabilising factor," the review said.

It added that a watchdog team of top-level marketing experts from all member countries, who will monitor the agreement, have arrived at OPEC headquarters in Vienna.

All member countries are committed to report to Vienna weekly with detailed information on exports, tanker volume, production and refinery runs.

But oil review cautioned that the Iranian-inspired agreement is only a temporary two-month accord.

MEES said that hammering out a new permanent OPEC production quota agreement at the group's next meeting Oct. 6 is not expected to be easy.

It stressed also that "there is an inherent fragility in the accord itself."

Any violation of the cutback accord by one member will be enough to absolve other members of their pledge to stick to lower production levels, the review said.

Labour's trade spokesman, Mr. John Smith, told a news conference the programme represented a reaffirmation of Labour's historic commitment to social ownership of the means of production.

"We now seek many different roads to social ownership with a new emphasis on socialism from the bottom up rather than from the top down," Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Smith stressed Labour's determination to regain state control of key public utilities such as the national telephone company, British Telecom, denationalised by Mrs. Thatcher in 1984, and British Gas, due to be sold to the public later this year.

Labour would also set up a state-owned medicine company and a nationalised bank to finance and stimulate new enterprises.

British Telecom shares dropped two pence, from 198 pence to 196, following publication of the

report.

With a general election probably about a year away, publication of the document marked an important stage in Labour's mobilisation for what is expected to be a bitterly fought campaign in which nationalisation is certain to be a key issue.

Mrs. Thatcher does not have to call an election until June 1988 but is thought unlikely to wait until the last minute. Labour currently holds a comfortable lead over Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party in public opinion polls.

The document said Labour would acquire or maintain a strategic stake in industries in key fields such as defence, oil, aerospace, shipbuilding, steel, manufacturing industries such as motors and information technologies, centres of innovation and industries supplying the public sector.

Mr. Smith said he envisaged the programme being implemented over two parliamentary terms, or about 10 years.

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## Malaysia proposes common market for developing states

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia will propose to the South Commission that developing countries set up a common market to sell primary produce and manufactured goods.

The commission was formally set up at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit in Harare last week to boost growth in developing countries.

Before the summit, several developing nations set up a steering committee for the commission while their representatives were attending a conference in Malaysia in May.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad, chairman of the steering committee, said Monday that many poor nations had small domestic markets and could not sell their produce without turning to the industrial

nations.

"If we share our markets and apportion our manufactures, we may be able to switch from commodities to manufacturing to achieve economies of scale," he told a press conference in Kuala Lumpur after returning from the Harare summit.

He said member countries should set up a centre to pool trade information and promote trade among themselves.

Mr. Mahathir said the South also needed to set up a series of international universities to check the outflow of money to developed countries in student fees.

Up to 400,000 students from developing countries were studying in Western universities, he said. "The north is rich, they do not need our money."

British Labour Party vows to transform economy

LONDON (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party Monday unveiled an ambitious 10-year plan to roll back Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's denationalisation programme and reestablish state control over key industries.

Labour's trade spokesman, Mr. John Smith, told a news conference the programme represented a reaffirmation of Labour's historic commitment to social ownership of the means of production.

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